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No. 670.

UGANDA.

REPORT FOR 1909-10.

(For Report for 1908–9, *see* No. 636.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1911.

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No. 670.

UGANDA.

(For Report for 1908–9, *see* No. 636.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Uganda,
29th November, 1910.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book for this Protectorate dealing with the financial year 1909-10, together with a report thereon which has been prepared by Mr. Alison Russell, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government. The cheerfulness and confidence which are noticeable throughout the report are, I submit, fully justified by the figures upon which it is based.

2. The most important event of the year has been the authorization of the Jinja-Kakindu Railway. That the Protectorate is now to have a railway of its own, a railway which is to be Uganda in fact as well as in name, has been received with gratification by all classes. The absorbing object of officials within the scope of the operations of the railway is to commence and establish the cultivation of produce which will find its way down the new line. The new line is firmly believed in, and it is hoped that it will commence paying almost at once. The benefit which will be derived by the parent line from Kisumu to the coast will have to be taken into account in estimating its success.

3. The increase in revenue for the year as compared with 1908-9 was £62,573. Of this sum £20,700 was in respect of import customs duties collected at the coast and now for the first time paid to this Protectorate. Hitherto the revenues of this Protectorate had not derived any benefit from that source, as all such import customs duties went to swell the revenues of the East Africa Protectorate. This severe handicap on the financial position of this Protectorate is now a thing of the past, and an arrangement has been made by which this Protectorate obtains its fair share of the customs duties. The remainder of the sum of £62,573, namely, £41,873, was derived from an increase in internal revenue.

4. The institution of a Poll Tax of Rs. 5 in Buganda and elsewhere, instead of a mixed system of taxation of Rs. 3 Hut Tax

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and Rs. 2 Poll Tax, was commenced during the year. Though increasing the taxation, this tax has been felt to be in many ways fairer than the old one, and in an indirect manner is likely to prove a much required moral stimulant to the natives. Previously many young men who had to pay the Rs. 2 Poll Tax and not the Rs. 3 Hut Tax refused to marry on account of the extra rupee to be paid by hut holders. Now that all able-bodied men over the age of 18 have to pay the Poll Tax of Rs. 5 this reason for refusing to marry has been removed, and it is hoped that a growing disinclination to marriage among the natives of Buganda, which has been the cause of considerable alarm, will be checked. The increased opportunities which the natives have of earning money, owing to the general increase in employment and the introduction of cotton and other valuable agricultural products, enable them to bear the increased taxation with ease. Suitable exemptions from taxation are made in the case of aged or sick natives.

5. During the year considerable progress was made in the establishment of plantations. Rubber, cocoa, and coffee have mainly been planted, and the rapid and flourishing growth which has been made gives every prospect of this Protectorate becoming a great planters' country. The extraordinary increase in the output of cotton, which is now an established industry in this Protectorate, may also be referred to. In the year 1904-5 the export of cotton, ginned and unginned, amounted to 10 tons, valued at £235. In the year 1908-9, it amounted to 1,152 tons valued at £41,232. In the year under review it amounted to 2,116 tons valued at £59,596.

6. A most interesting feature of the year has been the work done by native artisans, carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons. The Baganda are intelligent and quick to learn, and they are rapidly taking the place of Indians as artisans. This is a matter of satisfaction as the wages of Indian artisans are some six or seven times as much as the wages of Baganda artisans. All the masons and the larger proportion of carpenters and blacksmiths now employed by the Public Works Department are natives.

7. A considerable portion of the year has been spent by the Acting Governor on tour. In this way the districts of Buddu, Ankole, Toro, Unyoro, and nearly the whole of the Buganda Kingdom have been visited. I am confident that these tours are essential for the progress of the country. In no other way can the Governor obtain a personal knowledge of the varied local conditions, while the effect of a visit by the King's representative upon the native mind is very marked. He was received throughout these tours with suitable expressions of welcome and respect.

I have, &c.,

STANLEY C. TOMKINS,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, S.W.

REPORT ON UGANDA BLUE BOOK, 1909-10.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to £165,145. This was more than the Estimates by £30,115, and far exceeded the collections in any previous year. The increase as compared with 1908-9 was £62,573. The following comparative statement shows the increase and decrease under each head of revenue during the past two years:—

—	Revenue, 1908–1909.	Revenue, 1909–1910.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Customs	13,145 6 7	37,033 9 1	23,888 2 6	—
2. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	70,013 8 1	104,237 1 2	34,223 13 1	—
3 Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Re-imbursements-in-Aid.	7,519 19 5	11,510 12 7	3,990 13 2	—
4. Rents of Government Property	3,193 8 4	3,273 19 7	80 11 3	—
5. Interest	460 18 2	88 16 11	—	372 1 3
6. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	6,669 14 4	7,553 15 1	884 0 9	—
7. Post Office	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	100 0 0	—
8. Land Sales	342 0 1	147 9 4	—	194 10 9
Sale of old Government House (part).	27 8 0	—	—	27 8 0
Total	102,572 3 0	165,145 3 9	63,167 0 9	594 0 0

The increase under the head of Customs is chiefly due to a payment by the East Africa Protectorate on account of the Customs duty on goods imported through that Protectorate into the Uganda Protectorate. Hitherto the funds of this Protectorate have not derived any benefit from that source as all such Customs duties went to swell the revenue of the East Africa Protectorate. This severe handicap on the financial position of this Protectorate is now happily a thing of the past. An arrangement has been made by which the Uganda Protectorate obtains its fair share of the Customs duties. The amount of this payment for the year under review was £20,700. There was a slight decrease in the import duties on goods imported through other territories. Export duties, however, increased by £3,300, and these were chiefly derived from duties on ivory, hides, and chillies.

The following is a statement of the revenue derived from Hut and Poll Taxes for the last five years:—

Province.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase in 1909–10 on previous year.	Decrease in 1909–10 on previous year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Buganda... ...	25,662	27,878	29,322	28,905	51,491	22,586	—
Eastern Province	8,995	14,198	18,301	16,516	24,985	8,469	—
Western Province	4,796	6,016	8,348	8,497	11,378	2,881	—
Unyoro District...	4,426	5,121	4,993	5,246	5,401	155	—
Nile District ...	1,819	1,186	993	1,207	986	—	221
Total ...	45,698	54,399	61,957	60,371	94,241	34,091	221

This extremely satisfactory increase in the amount received from direct taxation is undoubted proof of a general improvement in trade and of the development of the country's resources. Throughout the Protectorate payment of taxes is now made in coin, and payments in kind have practically ceased. The great increase in Buganda was due to the Poll Tax Agreement, 1909, by which a Poll Tax of 6*s*. 8*d*. was substituted for the former Hut Tax of 4*s*. A similar Poll Tax was instituted in the Eastern Province and no doubt a far greater revenue would have resulted if the district of Busoga had recovered from the effects of the severe famine which afflicted it in 1908-9. The Western Province also shows a highly satisfactory increase. A Poll Tax is to be instituted in that province during the year 1910-11 in place of the present mixed system of Poll Tax and Hut Tax. The Unyoro District would have shown a larger increase, but a considerable movement of the inhabitants in the district was necessitated to combat the spread of sleeping sickness, and remissions of Poll Tax were made to the natives who were so removed to places of safety. The Nile District is only administered within a short distance of the Government stations, and the tax collection is in consequence somewhat small and precarious.

There was an increase of £543 under Game Licences.

The chief increases under Fees of Court, &c., were Transport Services £2,349, Sale of Crops £397, Land Survey Fees £510. The increase under Transport Services was due to the increased traffic on the Lakes Albert and Kioga, and to the fact that the steamer on Lake Victoria was running during the whole year instead of part of the year as in 1908-9 when she was being lengthened. The increase under Sale of Crops was derived chiefly from the sale of cotton from Government plantations and the sale of rubber seeds to planters. The increase under Land Survey Fees was due chiefly to a fee on account of the survey of the land leased to the Mabira Forest Rubber Company.

The following table shows the total revenue, inclusive of land sales, during the past five years, and also the amounts of the respective Imperial grants-in-aid allowed during the same period:—

——	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	76,789	96,772	111,883	102,572	165,145
Grants-in-Aid ...	103,000	112,000	85,000	95,000	103,262

The following statement shows the actual expenditure of the Protectorate during the past five years:—

——	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure	191,142	191,502	195,528	256,337	240,240

The net decrease in the expenditure for the year, as compared with the previous year, amounted to £16,097. The chief decreases were as follows:—Public Works Extraordinary, £10,156, due chiefly to reduced expenditure on road construction and to the new Government House having been completed in the previous year; Military Special Expenditure, £5,237, due to special provision in the previous year for buildings at the new military cantonment at Bombo; Transport, £3,238, due chiefly to special provision in the previous year for purchase of mono-rail material for a line from Port Bell to Kampala, and a reduced amount paid to the Uganda Railway in 1909-10, for fares and freights; Port and Marine Department, Special Expenditure £3,913, due to the balance only of the cost of the stern-wheel tug for Lake Kioga and the steamer for Lake Albert and Nile having to be provided for in 1909-10. In 1908-9, there was an expenditure of £10,062 in connection with the famine in the Busoga District of the Eastern Province, for which service fortunately no expenditure was required in 1909-10.

The chief increases in the heads of expenditure were as follows:—Treasury, Customs, and Savings Bank £3,071, due to a contribution to the East Africa Protectorate towards the cost of the collection of import duties at Mombasa, for which the Uganda Protectorate by a new arrangement mentioned above receives its share; Land and Survey Department, Special Expenditure £2,055, due to the Topographical Survey party appointed towards the end of the previous year having been employed for the whole year; Medical Department, Special Expenditure £1,606, due to the Commission appointed towards the end of the previous year for dealing with venereal diseases being employed for the whole year; Government Timber Supply (Tero Forest) £2,553, for the purchase of machinery for, and the cost of working expenses of, a new scheme for the supply of local timber for building purposes.

The total assets on the 31st March, 1910, were £73,799, and the liabilities £19,781, showing a balance in favour of the Protectorate of £54,018.

The Protectorate has no public debt.

The silver rupee is the standard coin of the Protectorate, with a subsidiary decimal coinage. The currency consists at present of:—

(1) Copper.—Quarter anna piece or pice of British India, the late Imperial British East Africa Company, and of the East Africa Protectorate.
(2) Aluminium and Nickel Bronze.—East Africa Protectorate and Uganda Protectorate, 1 cent and ½ cent pieces.
(3) Nickel Bronze.—East Africa and Uganda Protectorate, 10 cent pieces.
(4) Silver.—The British India and the late Imperial British East Africa Company rupee, 8 anna, 4 anna, and 2 anna pieces—also East Africa and Uganda Protectorate 50 cent and 25 cent pieces.
(5) Gold.—British sovereigns which are legal tender at Rs. 15 per £.
(6) Notes.—East Africa Protectorate Government Currency Notes of Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 20, Rs. 10, and Rs. 5.

The pice and the 2 anna pieces are being called in and will be eventually demonetized.

The aluminium coins have proved a failure, as that metal corrodes. They are also being called in and gradually replaced by nickel bronze pieces, which are proving very satisfactory.

The only bank at present doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, which has a branch at Entebbe.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The year 1909-10 was a most prosperous one for this Protectorate. The total import and export trade of the Protectorate for the year shows an increase over the previous highest year of £34,955. The following table shows the growth of trade, imports, and exports during the last seven years:—

Imports.

Year.	Private Merchandise.	Government stores.	Specie.	Goods in transit.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1903–4	114,472	13,000	11,089	8,460	147,021
1904–5	143,297	19,320	21,900	6,294	190,811
1905–6	165,618	9,224	19,438	21,125	215,405
1906–7	222,588	19,922	12,064	41,638	296,212
1907–8	267,967	14,888	28,508	60,204*	371,567
1908–9	281,254	41,740	13,694	82,615†	419,303
1909–10	288,876	34,228	36,901	43,395	403,400

* Includes £28,000, bullion from Congo Free State,
† Includes £33,333, ,, ,, ,,

Exports.

Year.	Domestic Produce.	Re-exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1903–4	43,156	Statistics not kept in these years.	43,156
1904–5	60,378		60,378
1905–6	29,826		89,326
1906–7	116,001		116,001
1907–8	147,028	31,580	178,608
1908–9	127,175	47,238	174,413
1909–10	175,934	49,337	225,271

Imports.—The total value of imports for consumption in the Protectorate has remained more or less stationary as compared with the previous year. Building material, machinery, miscellaneous piece goods, and rice each shows a considerable decrease; while the chief increases are in kerosine oil, agricultural implements, unbleached calico, drugs, cement, salt, and wheeled vehicles. In the two previous years considerable quantities of building material and machinery were imported in connection with the inauguration of cotton ginning factories and rubber estates, and a falling off in the imports of such goods was therefore to be expected. The building operations of the Government were also much more extended in the previous year. As regards miscellaneous piece goods, there was not the usual turnover in this class of goods in the previous year owing to the drought throughout the Protectorate and the famine in Busoga. Stocks accumulated and there was, therefore, a set-back in the imports for the year under review. The falling-off in rice is accounted for by the fact that the imports for the previous year were abnormal owing to the large quantities which were imported by the Government as food for the natives during the famine in Busoga. It is now grown to a considerable extent in the Protectorate.

Raw materials, unmanufactured.—This class shows a decrease of £1,603, due chiefly to a falling off in the imports of ivory. This ivory is brought in from the Congo Free State and re-exported. The imports of the previous year were much above the average owing to the large number of elephant hunters who proceeded to the Lado Enclave on the closing by the Belgian Government of their stations in that district. The attention of the British Government was drawn to the matter and the slaughter of elephants was checked. Now that the Enclave is administered by the Sudan Government the shooting of elephants there is strictly controlled.

Manufactured or partly.—This class shows an increase in value of £4,257. There was an encouraging increase in the imports of agricultural implements. Extended cultivation is taking place in all parts of the Protectorate for the production of cotton, rubber, cocoa, coffee, ground-nuts, sesame seed, &c. The imports include very large quantities of hoes from the United Kingdom.

The increase in wheeled vehicles is chiefly due to the introduction of motor vehicles. The success of such vehicles for transport purposes has been proved beyond a doubt. The imports of specie increased by £23,207. The value of rupee pieces (the standard coin of the Protectorate) imported was £25,266, and that of the new subsidiary coinage £8,400.

Exports.—The increase in the export trade is most satisfactory and is the outstanding feature of the year in the trade of the Protectorate. The domestic exports show an increase in value of £28,906 over the previous highest year, viz., 1907-8. This increase is mainly due to increased exports of cotton, hides, and rubber, which are all staple articles of trade.

Food, drink, and tobacco.—The net increase in this class was £11,548. The trade in chillies revived considerably during the year. Part of the increase in the value shown is, however, due to the enhanced value of this article. The exports of ground nuts, ghee (clarified butter), and sesame seed were the highest the Protectorate has yet had.

Raw materials, unmanufactured.—The net increase in this class was £36,367. There was a decrease in cotton seed, due to a local firm having started crushing the seed and exporting oil, and to the retention of considerable quantities of seed for planting. A decrease in sheep skins is due almost entirely to fall in prices.

The large increase in the exports of cotton is again a prominent feature of the export trade. Calculating that cotton loses about two-thirds of its weight in ginning, the total quantity of ginned cotton exported during the year would amount to 1,158 tons or 6,488 bales of 400 lbs. each This is an increase of 433 tons over the previous year.

The exports of rubber, hides, and goat skins are the highest on record. The total quantity of rubber exported was 47 tons. Of this quantity 36 tons were shipped by the Mabira Forest Company, who have a lease of a large forest area. Their rubber is chiefly obtained from the West African rubber tree (*Funtumia Elastica*) and it compares favourably with the best Para rubber. Another company has been formed to work another large tract of land, and negotiations for other forest areas are going on.

Amongst new articles of export which appear for the first time and which give promise of success may be mentioned beeswax, cotton-seed oil, and sesame oil.

Direction of trade.—The destination of the exports is not decided, in many cases, until the goods are being shipped from Mombasa, and any detailed statistics compiled in this Protectorate would probably be misleading. The principal destinations of the main exports are, cotton and rubber to the United Kingdom; ivory to the United Kingdom, America, and India; hides to the United Kingdom and America; skins to America; chillies to France and the United Kingdom; ghee to Aden, Zanzibar, and British East Africa; sesame seed to France.

The year under review shows a large decrease in imports from the United Kingdom. This is, perhaps, the only part of this report which cannot be regarded with satisfaction. The

decreases are, however, capable of being explained, with the exception of the decline in yarns and textile fabrics. The chief decreases are timber £5,294, corrugated iron £3,864, machinery £2,701, Americani £3,072, yarns and textile fabrics, other kinds, £19,471.

The bulk of the timber imported comes from the United Kingdom. In previous years it has been declared by importers and has been treated as originating there, but it was found during the year under review that it is mostly of Norwegian origin.

This will account for part of the decrease. The decreases in corrugated iron, machinery, and unenumerated articles are decreases in the quantities imported only, and do not mean that the trade in these goods has been diverted to other countries. The decreases were mainly due, as stated above, to an unusual importation in the two previous years.

As regards yarns and textile fabrics, other kinds, there has been a considerable diversion of trade to foreign countries, chiefly in the various coloured cloths worn by natives. The most serious decrease in goods of British manufacture is in unbleached calico locally known as "Americani." The details of the imports of this article for the last two years, showing countries of origin, are as under:—

1908-9.

	Yards.
United Kingdom	548,202
United States of America	2,252,808
India	108,750
Italy	46,000
Total	2,955,760

1909-10.

	Yards.
United Kingdom	385,419
United States of America	3,567,633
India	37,990
Italy	1,455
Total	3,992,497

The decrease in the imports of this cloth from the United Kingdom is most unfortunate, in view of the large increase of the amount imported. The attention of British manufacturers has been drawn so frequently to this cloth that it seems almost impossible further to urge upon them the desirability of competing for the market. A member of the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who has had business connections with East Africa visited Uganda in February last and examined the cloth on sale in various shops at Entebbe. He was of opinion that, in addition to the cloth goods imported and marked as British, many others marked as imported by foreign firms, and in consequence most probably marked as foreign

goods, emanated from Great Britain. He was therefore of opinion that it was possible that the figures of imported British cloths should in reality be somewhat larger than those actually given. The large increase in the imports from the United States of America is made up almost entirely of the import of this cloth.

The chief increases in the imports from the United Kingdom are agricultural implements, cement, drugs, and bleached calico or long-cloth locally called "Bafta."

Transit Trade.—This trade is chiefly to and from the Congo Free State. The figures for 1908-9 include bullion from the Kilo Gold Mine to the amount of £33,333. The produce of this mine is now shipped viâ the West Coast of Africa and no longer comes through the Protectorate. The year under review followed two years during which large consignments of machinery for the mine were imported and the decrease is entirely accounted for by a falling off under this head. Apart from this the general transit trade has been well maintained.

The transit trade is an important one for the Protectorate as it entails the employment of a large amount of labour for transport purposes.

SAVINGS BANK.

The number of depositors and the amount of deposits have steadily increased during the past year as the following table shows:—

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits during the year.	Total Deposits at credit of Depositors on 31st March.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1907–8	45	581 6 5	567 3 9
1908–9	123	2,400 16 2	2,270 15 0
1909–10	309	2,580 17 0	3,819 6 2

It is satisfactory to find that the Baganda are coming forward in increasing numbers as depositors, though the increase is as yet not very large. A branch bank was opened at Fort Portal during the year, but the results there were disappointing. The natives state that they can utilize their savings more profitably by investing in cattle and goats, and that local traders give them a higher rate of interest than the bank does. These were the reasons given by the Baganda for not opening accounts when the bank was first instituted, and it appears to take some little time to accustom the natives to look upon the savings bank as a place of safe deposit with power of withdrawal at any moment should they require it.

MARINE.

The lakes and waterways upon which the Uganda Marine had vessels during the year were Lake Victoria, Lake Kioga and the Nile, and Lake Albert and the Nile.

Regular communication was maintained throughout the year between the different ports on the above waterways, and the efforts of the Department were mainly concentrated upon dealing with the traffic which proved more than double that of the previous year. The following table shows the increase in traffic for the year:—

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	2,699	6,559	3,860
Live stock	17	122	105
Cargo Tons	834	1,751	917

The revenue earned during the year far exceeded that of any previous year. The following is a comparative statement between this and the previous year:—

—	Traffic.	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government vessels	Government	2,459 1 7	2,696 3 4	2,505 17 6
	Public ...	Not kept separate last year.	2,268 15 9	
Registration of vessels and boats.	Public ...	27 0 0	49 16 8	22 16 8
Total Revenue ...	Government and public.	2,486 1 7	5,014 15 9	2,528 14 2

Expenditure.—The following is a comparative statement of the actual expenditure between this and the previous year:—

—	1908–9.	1909–10.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Working Expenditure	5,084 17 2	4,960 2 2	124 15 0
Capital Expenditure	10,099 4 8	6,557 16 11	3,541 7 9

The decrease in the amount of the working expenditure from that of the previous year is mainly due to reorganisation. Not only was there a decreased expenditure but increased efficiency was secured; and an amount of traffic twice as much as that of the previous year was dealt with at a reduced expenditure. This is a most satisfactory result.

Lake Victoria Service.

The A.P.V. "William Mackinnon" was employed during the year to maintain a regular connection twice a month between the chief Uganda ports on the lake. She was also used in con-

nection with sleeping sickness measures and to convey His Excellency the Governor on special tours. In all she made 53 voyages. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic dealt with in the year under review and of that of the previous year:—

——	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	473	1,592	929
Live stock	13	99	86
Cargo Tons	463	864	401

The large increase in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the regular running of the A.P.V. "William Mackinnon."

Two new vessels were registered during the year, there being now a total of 17 vessels on the register. Although the revenue from this source is but small, the registration of vessels is proving useful in the controlling of traffic in Uganda waters.

The following is the total tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Entebbe during the year:—

	Tons.
Sail	3,913
Steam	90,088

The steamers belonging to the Uganda Railway continue to maintain a regular service between Uganda, British and German East Africa. A public steam ferry was constructed at Jinja by the Mabira Rubber Company and started running with success between Jinja and Bugunga, just above the Ripon Falls, in May, 1909.

Lake Kioga and the Nile Service.

This service consists of:—

1. Stern wheel steamer "Speke."
2. Steam launch "Victoria."
3. Lighters and canoes.

The first keel plate of the s.w.s. "Speke" was laid at Kakindu on the 19th October, 1909, the whole of the material arrived by the 6th December, 1909, and the vessel was successfully launched on the 28th March, 1910, by the Superintendent of Marine. The construction of the "Speke" was carried out under great difficulties as most of the Indian workmen brought from Bombay were useless, owing to fever and other ailments. The best of the crews of the various vessels of the Uganda Marine were put on the work and the result proved very satisfactory.

The launch "Victoria" and the lighters and canoes did excellent service in carrying trade between the various ports on the Lake Kioga waterway. The ports on this waterway worked and developed were Kakindu, Bululu, Rompanga, Masindi Port, and Palango.

The following is a statement of the traffic dealt with for the year under review on the above waterway :—

——	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	434	477	43
Live stock	Nil	5	5
Cargo Tons	148	590	442

Lake Albert and Nile Service.

This service consists of :—

1. Steam launch " Kenia."
2. Sailing cutter " James Martin."
3. Sailing cutter " Kisingiri."
4. Steel sailing boat " Good Intent."
5. Steel sailing boat " Settima."
6. Paddle steamer " Samuel Baker " (building).

The above vessels were employed during the year in running (*a*) a service twice a month from Butiaba to Nimule, and back viâ Mahagi, Koba, and Wadelai; (*b*) a weekly service for mails, &c., from Butiaba to Koba every Friday; and (*c*) special Government work.

The traffic on this waterway increased so much that it was found necessary to transport the steel sailing boat " Settima " from Lake Kioga to Lake Albert.

The material for the " Samuel Baker " arrived at Mombasa on the 4th May, 1909, and the last consignment was delivered at Butiaba on the 16th April, 1910. The keel plate was laid by Mrs. Boyle, the wife of the then Acting Governor, on the 6th October, 1909.

The following is a comparative statement of the traffic on this waterway dealt with in the year under review and the previous one :—

——	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.
Passengers	1,792	4,490	2,698
Live stock	4	18	12
Cargo Tons	222	296	74

This is the limit in amount which the present flotilla can deal with, but when the " Samuel Baker " is running a much greater increase may be expected.

The increase in traffic on this waterway is due to the Masindi-Fajao road being closed since the 11th May, 1909, and to the water service running regularly. The regular monthly service was only twice suspended. On one occasion this was caused by the transport of the Roosevelt expedition from Butiaba to the

Congo and from the Congo to Nimule, and on the other occasion for a special visit to the south end of Lake Albert for the examination of the Port of Tonia.

INTERNAL TRANSPORT.

A satisfactory increase in the internal transport in this Protectorate was made during the year. In addition to the ordinary bullock and porter transport, motor transport may be considered to have established itself as a most promising branch of the Transport Department. The monorail between Kampala and Kampala Port carried a tonnage of 743 tons and this would have been largely increased if the traction engine which now works the line had been delivered sooner. A gross tonnage of 450 tons was carried by the motor vans. The running of the motor vans was much handicapped by sickness amongst the drivers. A European chauffeur has been engaged, and it is proposed to rely on Europeans for the driving of these vans, as the Indian and Eurasian drivers seem to be constantly on the sick list.

Attempts were made to train natives of this Protectorate in the driving of motor vehicles, but hitherto this has not been successful. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the building and repairing of ordinary ox transport waggons is carried out by native blacksmiths and carpenters.

During the year two ships for the Marine Department were transported overland. The s.s. "Speke," about 80 tons gross, was transported between Jinja and Kakindu by contractors; the s.s. "Baker" was transported from Kampala Port to Butiaba partly by contractors and partly by the Transport Department. These operations were satisfactorily carried out.

The total weight of goods carried during the year by the transport amounted to 6,204 tons.

LEGISLATION.

During the year three Orders in Council were published:—

(1.) The East African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1909, provides for the establishment of a Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to hear appeals from His Majesty's Courts in the Protectorates of East Africa, Uganda, and Nyasaland. The Court of Appeal is to sit at such places in any of the said Protectorates as may be provided.

(2.) The East African Protectorates (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council, 1909, provides for a further appeal to His Majesty in Council.

(3.) The Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act, 1907, was applied to the Protectorate by Order in Council, dated 18th October, 1909.

Fifteen Ordinances and three Native Laws were enacted during the year. The following were the most important:—

No. 9 of 1909. The Uganda Prisons Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance provides for the reorganisation of the prisons. It appears to have worked very satisfactorily.

No. 11 of 1909. The Uganda Evidence Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance deals with evidence within the Protectorate, save that it does not apply to purely Native Courts whose method of taking evidence is naturally somewhat elementary. This Ordinance is based on the Indian Law of Evidence, but incorporates certain rules of English law.

No. 15 of 1909. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance provides for the establishment and organization in any district of Native Courts to administer justice between natives of the district.

No. 16 of 1909. The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of trustees as a body corporate for the purpose of holding land for religious, educational, literary, scientific, social, or charitable purposes.

No. 19 of 1909. The Ostrich Ordinance, 1909. This Ordinance makes provision for ostrich farming and dealings in ostrich feathers, eggs, &c.

EDUCATION.

The following report on the education work done by the Church Missionary Society has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Ernest Millar, the Acting Secretary of the Society:—

"The past year has seen some improvements in the educational work. A beginning has been made in the way of more thorough and sound organization—grading of schools and of classes in the schools. A Code for 1910 was issued early in the year, and though the details are doubtless not being followed universally in our country schools, still the objects to be aimed at are clearly set forth, and we hope in consequence to see a steady though gradual increase in efficiency in all the schools from the informal class in a tiny village church to the boarding schools which come under the head of Secondary Education.

"The desire for learning, if not for education in its real meaning, is as evident as ever amongst the Baganda.

"We have begun to charge fees in a few schools and the result has been excellent, and the system will be extended gradually. The fees are very low at present, and are not charged for reading or for religious instruction. In no case has the attendance at a school permanently suffered since fees have been introduced.

"Minor chiefs are now banding together and, with the help of the county chiefs, putting up schoolrooms at the centres of the counties where their sons may have special teaching in a better equipped place with a better paid native teacher. These are not boarding schools, nor do they have more than the occasional superintendence of a European, but they will, if taken up in the other counties, add greatly to the general level of education throughout Uganda.

"The *Normal School* at Namirembe, the basis of all educational work in the country, has been reorganised. The number of schoolmasters at present under training is 36, and new buildings are about to be erected for the better carrying on of the work of training these schoolmasters in the art of teaching.

"*Boarding schools* have been started at Hoima in Bunyoro and at Ngora in Bukedi, and a third will be opened by the end of the year at Mbarara in Ankole. The three boarding schools in Buganda, namely, King's School, Budo; the Mengo High School, Namirembe; and the Uganda High School for Girls, Gayaza, are all flourishing and each reports an increase of scholars.

"In conclusion, it appears that the standard of education is very slowly but certainly rising throughout the country, and that the more intelligent classes of native society, chiefs, and others, are determined to make the best use of every educational facility offered to them. More thorough and slower grounding in the first stages in all our schools, and a more systematized use of industrial education are the chief matters for solicitude in the immediate future, and in these matters there has been some improvement in the past year."

Primary Education.—The total number of children under instruction in this Protectorate in connection with the Anglican Church is 36,850. Of these 19,730 are boys and 17,120 are girls. It may be of interest to show by the figures of the last four years the progress of the Anglican Church's primary educational work generally throughout the Protectorate. These figures are as follows:—

1906-7	...	...	...	...	31,865
1907-8	...	...	...	...	32,248
1908-9	...	...	...	...	34,971
1909-10	...	...	...	...	36,850

The following report on the education work done by the Mill Hill Mission has been kindly furnished by Bishop Hanlon:—

"In the missions of the Vicariate of the Upper Nile which are situated in the Uganda Protectorate, that is to say, in Kyagwe, Kyadondo, Bulondogani, Busoga, and Bukedi, the education of the natives has been part of the daily routine work of our Mill Hill missioners for the past 15 years. In the earlier years it was exclusively religious and industrial. The lack of all but prohibitive means of transport precluded the notion, as far as we were concerned, of importing the necessary requisites for secular elementary schools. Later on the facilities afforded by the railway made it possible to begin in a small way to introduce books and other requirements and thus start teaching reading and a little writing. Meanwhile the industrial works connected with building up of each station, new and old, continued the training of such young men as could be prevailed upon to persevere in brick-making, carpentering, and house-building. Several youths thus trained in our stations are now working for the Government or for other Europeans, and while earning a good salary are assisting in circulating the knowledge of these

trades and handicrafts now so evident in many parts of this Protectorate, not only in the building of mission stations, and of native chiefs' houses, but also in the improved style of windowed native house which is taking the place of the dark native hut. This is one benefit. Another, no less important, is the advance made in the forming of habits of industry among the native young men, who, before, worked spasmodically and at haphazard. Better road-making and tree-planting were also undertaken and persevered in during many years. Now, with a little supervision, many of these important works can be undertaken by the natives themselves. It is surprising to what proficiency those have attained who have persevered in the trade of house-building, carpentering, and road-making. However, many Europeans who have arrived much later in the country, have expected far too much of these native youths, who formerly had no habits of regular industry, and who for years chafed under the restraint necessary in the endeavours made to form these regular habits. The time is yet far off when these natives can profitably be entrusted entirely alone with any of these serious undertakings. Superior supervision is absolutely necessary if good and reliable work is to be done, and in a reasonable time, and at a labour-cost which is not out of all proportion to the class of work produced.

"Meanwhile there has been much progress in the establishment of elementary schools in a simple way, and in the acquisition of reading and writing and a few of the rules of elementary arithmetic. Among our Christians and catechumens the average of these who can read is fully 60 per cent., of those who can write 40 per cent., and of those who know the simple rules of arithmetic 20 per cent. In each mission station a day school is conducted under European supervision. There are, besides, 111 village schools where reading and writing are taught. There is one advanced school with 60 youths under a European master. Here special attention is paid to arithmetic and English grammar and composition. For the past seven years there has been a large convent school for girls and small boys at Nsambya; and for the past 4½ years there has been a similar convent school at Nagalama, Kyagwe. In these reading, writing, counting, singing, sewing, and several native and useful industries are being taught. All these schools have so far been absolutely free. There have been no fees charged; and there has been no compulsion from chiefs or others obliging their people to attend. Yet the attendance has been very good; it averages from 75 to 80 per cent. of children on the books.

"In 1901 we inaugurated at Namilyango, Kyagwe, a boarding school for the better class of native boys. To this school many chiefs readily sent their sons. The princes Joseph and Augustine were educated there during the last two years of their school life. There are 45 boys there at present. After nine years of existence there are several young men, who were educated there, now in Government and other European employ. English grammar is taught, and the ordinary standard books in English are read as in an English school. There are also taught

geography, arithmetic, music—vocal and instrumental (there is a brass band and a drum and fife band), and indoor and outdoor games. The school is conducted by three European masters. While good behaviour, regularity, and prompt obedience are insisted upon, the discipline is of a homely and paternal kind. Games of chance are forbidden, on account of the strong native propensity to cheating. The course has so far been one of five years. The boys are put into the English class as soon as they arrive. Usually they are boys who have passed some years at one or other of the mission schools. In cases where they have not so passed they are kept in the elementary classes until proficient enough to join the youths in the English and other special classes. Geography is taught in all its branches and instruction is given in elementary physics. Calisthenics are taught as part of the ordinary curriculum. Arithmetic presents some difficulty when it comes to problems; this subject, as taught at Namilyango school, includes everything practical which the boys may have to deal with in after life, whether engaged in money transactions, or in the sale, transfer, or measurement of land. The regular fees for ordinary tuition are 60 rupees a year. This was the first school of its kind in Uganda—the pioneer of this class of education in the Protectorate. It has never received any grant or scholarship or exhibition from the Government or elsewhere. The entire cost of the buildings and the upkeep of the school and its staff and all educational requirements have been borne by the mission."

The following extract from a report kindly furnished by Bishop Streicher, of the White Fathers Mission, shows the work which is being done by that Mission.

The Bishop desires to acknowledge that on account of the £300 subsidy which was given to the Mission towards the cost of native teachers and rural schools, the number of both schools and pupils has made a satisfactory increase: from 306 native rural schools in 1909 the total has increased to 366, and the number of boys attending those schools has increased from 2,197 to 4,130, and the number of girls from 1,900 to 2,069.

10,785 pagans were baptised since July, 1909, of whom 4,098 were adults and 3,739 were children of Catholic parents. 2,948 natives were duly prepared at their death bed and assisted at their last moments. From July, 1909, to July, 1910, 387,400 patients have been gratuitously attended to at the mission stations. Moreover, at 16 of the stations there are hospitals, very poor indeed, but where cleanliness and devotedness try to supply the place of up-to-date and comfortable appliances. All who apply to these shelters are received irrespective of their religious beliefs. During the last twelve months 1,104 of these people have been in the hospitals, of whom 206 are permanently bedridden. In Buddu there is a lazaretto where 15 patients are attended to.

Mention must be made of the printing and binding work at Bukalassa, belonging to the Mission. They have given most encouraging results this year, and the cleverness of the natives engaged there, far from being put out of countenance by the big

and complicated machinery, can now be relied on to do the work. In a few months it is hoped that the first number of a monthly Luganda Review will be ready to do its part in the work of civilisation and enlightenment which for many years already the Mission has been carrying on in the Protectorate.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The following statement shows the number of native Christian marriages for the years 1907, 1908, and 1909, registered by the various Missions:—

—	1907.	1908.	1909.
White Fathers Mission	1,155	1,171	850
Mill Hill Mission, Nsambya...	218	188	131
Church Missionary Society	582	388	407
Total	1,955	1,747	1,388

—	1907.	1908.	1909.
Muhammadan marriages	11	62	20
European marriages	2	1	6
European deaths	3	7	14
European births	1	8	15

HOSPITALS.

In addition to the hospital for Europeans and the Goanese Hospital which are maintained in Entebbe, there are 13 native hospitals and dispensaries in various districts of the Protectorate. The attendance at the native hospitals is on the increase. There are also three segregation camps for sufferers from sleeping sickness. Though the Church Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Missions maintain several excellently equipped hospitals at their principal stations, it is hoped that in the future the Government will be able to increase the number of their dispensaries at the smaller and more distant stations. The Church Missionary Society's hospitals at Namirembe and Toro are under the care of specially competent medical missionaries and are admirably equipped.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals during 1909 was 56,380, as against 53,078 in 1908.

The following extracts are taken from the reports of the Principal Medical Officer (Dr. Hodges) and the Acting Principal Medical Officer (Dr. Wiggins) for the year 1909:—

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during the year was good.

There is again an increase in the number of admissions of natives to Government hospitals as well as in the number of out-patients treated at the Government dispensaries, and this, it is expected, will continue to be the case year by year as the natives acquire greater confidence in the European methods of treatment. There was a marked increase in the number of deaths during the year as compared with the number recorded in 1908, viz., 204 as compared with 122. One factor in this increased mortality rate, which is not so great comparatively as it appears to be, is the lessening dread of hospitals by the natives, and accordingly natives bring in their sick and allow them to die in the hospital instead of, as formerly, removing them when in a critical condition to die at home. Another factor was an outbreak of plague in the Mbale District, and 37 deaths from this disease are included in the returns from Mbale Dispensary.

The health of European Government officials was on the whole good. The admissions occurred chiefly in the first half of the year, May contributing the highest number, while December contributed the lowest.

The total number, including children, placed under treatment was 342 as compared with 258 last year, the percentage being very slightly larger than that of last year.

Malaria caused 134 (or 39 per cent.) of the total admissions as compared with 96 (or 36 per cent.) last year. 33 of the cases occurred at Entebbe, 41 at Kampala, 16 at Jinja, 11 each at Hoima and Mbale, 10 at Nimule, and 8 at Bombo.

The other causes of sickness amongst European officials were:—

Diseases of the Digestive System	70
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	16
Local Injuries	13
Tick Fever	12
Dengue Fever	10

Only two cases of blackwater fever are recorded as against 6 in 1908. One occurred at Kampala and one at Fort Portal.

The health of Europeans generally was on the whole satisfactory considering the climatic conditions. The chief causes of sickness were malarial fever, which contributed 170 of the admissions as compared with 154 in 1908, diseases of the digestive system, which contributed 71 admissions as compared with 60 in the preceding year, and diseases of the respiratory system, which gave 34 admissions as compared with 38 in 1908.

Tick fever gave 15 admissions as compared with five in the previous year. This should be very considerably reduced next year as all tick-infested bandas have been destroyed and directions are given to all officials not to use old rest-houses or camping grounds.

Blackwater Fever.—Under this head 10 admissions and 4 deaths are recorded as compared with 12 admissions and no deaths during 1908.

The following table shows the number of admissions and deaths among Europeans during the past five years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1909	475 ...	8
1908	457 ...	3
1907	339 ...	2
1906	435 ...	4
1905	227 ...	2

The deaths were due to blackwater fever 4, dysentery 1, meningitis 1, Bright's disease 1, and cerebral embolism 1.

The following table shows the number of admissions of the most important diseases during the last four years:—

Year.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Spirillum.	Dengue.	Enteric.	Respiratory Diseases.	Digestive Disorders.
1909 ...	170	10	15	14	0	34	71
1908 ...	154	12	5	9	0	38	60
1907 ...	101	5	11	32	3	18	64
1906 ...	170	14	22	12	0	10	71

Health of natives including Asiatics.—The total number of cases treated at Government native hospitals and dispensaries was 35,905 with 204 deaths, as compared with 53,078 and 122 deaths in 1908.

The death-rate among cases treated was 3·6 per 1,000, as compared with 2·2 per 1,000 last year and with 3·3 per 1,000 in 1907.

The cases of small-pox and malarial fever among natives have largely decreased; but cases from tick fever have shown a large increase, notwithstanding that the natives are now well aware of the cause of the disease. They seem, however, to be almost incurably careless in taking ordinary precautions against being bitten by the ticks.

Of the total admissions five were due to scorpion stings and nine to snake bites.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate and of the Chief Towns.

The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate is improving, though very slowly.

The housing accommodation of Government employees is improving, especially in the out-stations.

There has been no serious outbreak of any disease in the Protectorate during the year (except a fairly mild one of plague near Mbale), and there has been no distress from famine.

Sleeping Sickness.—The success which attended the preventive measures enforced against sleeping sickness in 1908 has continued during 1909. The rules under the sleeping sickness Ordinance have been carried out, on the whole, most satisfactorily, in spite of many natural difficulties. The process of

removal of natives from contact with fly areas is being steadily extended, and has included the removal of the people from Bugungu to a location in Unyoro and the depopulation of the islands of Lake Victoria. From the Bugungu District on Lake Albert and the Nile over 5,315 persons had been removed at the end of June, 1909, and subsequently 1,095 persons who had migrated from that District across the Nile to Koba were removed to the Bagungu location.

The deportation of the Sesse islanders was effected chiefly during June, July, and August, and 11,766 persons were removed to the mainland either by canoes or by the Government steamer. Some 2,500 cattle, sheep, and goats were removed in addition.

Later in the year 5,820 persons were removed to the mainland from the Buvuma Islands, together with a large number of cattle, sheep, and goats. Thus a total of 23,996 persons have been removed during the year from contact with the fly, and, although it is to be feared that many of these persons are already infected, it is to be hoped that further infection among them will be either prevented or of quite exceptional occurrence.

The local clearings at stations and on traffic routes have been maintained, and in many cases extended.

The return of deaths from Buganda Kingdom has been regular and, so far as can be ascertained, complete. The returns from Busoga and Unyoro have been regular and are much improved in regard to completeness. It has not become possible to obtain returns from the Nile Province, and the few cases recorded are those which have come under observation in the stations.

The figures given in the following table include deaths at the sleeping sickness camps:—

Table of Deaths from Sleeping Sickness in the Uganda Protectorate during the years 1905 *to* 1909.

Year.	Buganda.	Busoga.	Unyoro.	Nile Prov.	Totals.
1905...	8,003	No record.	No record.	—	8,003
1906...	5,304	849	369	—	6,522
1907...	3,407	593	170	5	4,175
1908...	1,723	1,478*	461	—	3,662
1909...	925	603	254	—	1,782
Totals	19,362	3,523	1,254	5	24,144

* The famine in Busoga in 1908 was responsible for the increase.

It is difficult to draw any certain conclusion from any but the returns from Buganda. It is believed, however, that sleeping sickness is beginning to show a satisfactory decrease in Unyoro and Busoga, and that the returns for the last two years are fairly accurate. No doubt the returns for these two provinces will become more complete and reliable in the near future as the natives become accustomed to the returns being made.

On the whole, the results of the preventive measures in the Uganda Protectorate against sleeping sickness must be regarded as highly satisfactory. The removal of the inhabitants from the banks of the Nile in Northern Unyoro and from the shores of Lake Albert in Western Unyoro has now been decided on.

VETERINARY.

During the year a Veterinary Officer was appointed and considerable progress was made in investigating the diseases affecting animals in this Protectorate. The Veterinary Officer toured throughout the Protectorate, and the Department may now be considered definitely begun on a scientific basis.

ENTOMOLOGY.

A Government Entomologist was appointed in December, 1908, and during the year under review he carried out many investigations in entomological research. His report for the year is of such value to the Protectorate that it has been ordered to be printed as a whole.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The following tables show the number of criminal cases, the number of persons tried on criminal charges, and the number of civil cases taken out in the High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto (including British Native Courts but not including other Native Courts) compared with the last four years:—

Criminal.

—	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Found insane.	Total number of persons.	Total number of cases.
1905	81	744	109	—	934	646
1906	85	728	72	2	887	689
1907	170	720	68	—	958	742
1908	233	961	58	—	1,252	910
1909	163	1,171	95	—	1,429	1,057

Civil.

——	Amounts of Rs. 150 and under.	Amounts above Rs. 150 to Rs. 500.	Amounts above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500.	Amounts above Rs. 1,500.	Value not stated.	Total.
1905... ...	232	40	15	9	—	296
1906... ...	244	66	26	11	50	395
1907... ...	279	108	40	19	16	462
1908... ...	433	126	52	39	7	624
1909... ...	433	134	73	19	3	662

Thirty-eight cases of serious crime were tried during the year, 8 by the High Court, 4 by the Courts of Sessions, and 26 by the British Native Courts. The following table compares the cases for the last five years:—

——	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Murder and homicide	15	17	24	14	31
Attempt at murder	—	2	—	1	—
Rape	4	6	1	1	3
Robbery	—	2	1	2	—
Housebreaking	1	1	4	1	2
Grievous hurt	3	—	3	2	—
Mischief by fire...	1	3	1	1	2
Breach of trust	—	—	—	7	—
Other crimes	—	—	—	3	—
Total	24	31	34	32	38

The cases dealt with by the High Court on appeal, &c., compared with the last four years, are shown below:—

——	Appeals.		Confirmation of death sentences.	Revision.		Total.
	Civil.	Criminal.		Civil.	Criminal.	
1905	5	2	3	—	2	12
1906	5	3	5	1	36	50
1907	9	7	3	1	46	66
1908	11	8	2	2	27	50
1909	7	15	3	—	28	53

The special jurisdiction vested in the High Court was exercised as shown below:—

——	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.	1909.
1. Admiralty ...	—	—	—	—	—
2. Probate, &c. ...	40	25	36	35	31
3. Divorce	6	5	2	2	—
4. Lunacy	—	4	3	1	—
5. Bankruptcy ...	—	2	3	6	5
6. Companies ...	—	—	1	—	—
Total	46	36	45	44	36

Twenty-eight miscellaneous applications in matters other than cases before the High Court were dealt with by the High Court during 1909.

His Honour the Principal Judge records a marked improvement in the manner in which the Magistrates and Judges of the Subordinate Courts have carried out their judicial work.

The Native Courts in Buganda were organized at the end of January, 1909. The supervision of these Courts is carried out by administrative officers sitting as judicial officers in the British Native Courts.

The organization of the Native Courts in Busoga was effected by Proclamation of 11th August, 1909, under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1909, which was enacted to provide for the organization of Native Courts as the districts became settled.

The Native Courts have now been organized in Buganda, Bunyoro, and Busoga; and during 1909 the organization of the Native Courts in Ankole was under consideration.

The first Law Examination was held in July of the year under report. There were only two candidates, one of whom passed.

A new Chronological Table to the end of 1908, and a new Index of Uganda Laws to the 15th July, 1909, was prepared by the Judges and published during 1909.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The combined service for Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The Postmaster-General reports that there has been a noticeable advance in the standard of work throughout the service, which has been reflected in the reduction in the number of complaints from the public.

The financial position of the department in regard to profit and loss on its working in Uganda is approximately as follows:—

	£
Revenue	4,457
Free Services to Government ...	3,800
Total	£8,257

	£
Expenditure	6,142
Profit	2,115
Total	£8,257

These figures take no account of the cost of construction and maintenance of telegraphs and telephones in the Protectorate. Construction is an item of capital expenditure, but the cost of maintenance would probably almost balance the apparent profit shown above.

The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels, dealt with during the year is 712,925, being an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year.

The number of parcels dealt with during the year shows a slight increase over last year's figures, being 15,920 as against 15,727 for 1908-9. The increase is largely due to additional postings in the East Africa Protectorate for delivery in Uganda, the number having increased by 680 or 13 per cent. The slight decrease shown in the parcels received from the United Kingdom is partly due to the cheapening of letter postage. The reduction, in 1907, of the letter rate from the United Kingdom to one penny per ounce presents possibilities of sending small packages weighing less than 11 ounces by letter post at a cheaper rate than the parcel post. This advantage is apparently becoming better known to the public generally with a corresponding reduction in the number of small packages sent at the parcels rate.

Money order business shows a slight falling off both in the number and value of orders issued on places overseas, and of orders issued abroad and paid in the Protectorate. The principal decrease is in the figures relating to the exchange with the United Kingdom, and is undoubtedly due to more extensive use now being made of the postal order as a means of remittance. Arrangements have been made for the direct exchange of money orders between British Somaliland and the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates. The new service took effect as from the 1st February, 1910. The postal order transactions show a considerable increase on the 1908-9 figures, and there can be no doubt that as a means of remitting small sums the postal order is taking the place of the money order, the change being accounted for by the lower rate of commission and the ease and promptness with which postal orders can be cashed

Ocean Mail Service.—The European mail service has been improved during the year by the more frequent sailings of the intermediate steamers of the German East Africa Line. The mail connections with South Africa and India have also derived advantage from the interest shown by the South African shipping lines in the East African trade, the Union Castle Company having established a regular monthly service between Mombasa and Natal, and the Bullard-King steamers having made several calls at Mombasa *en route* to India.

Inland Mails.—The inland mail services, by relays of native runners, have, on the whole, been well maintained during the year. Unfortunately in the case of the Nile Province the arrangements have suffered on account of the prevalence of sleeping sickness, and although the difficulty has been met by the utilisation of the sailings of the Nile flotilla of boats and launches, the results have not been quite so good as those formerly obtained by a runner service throughout.

Telegraphs.—During the past financial year 33,278 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with as compared with 32,158 in 1908-9, being an increase of 4 per cent. In this number is included 11,461 State messages, representing at tariff rates about £1,680 worth of telegraph service performed free for other departments of the Government. During the year under review the telegraph lines have been extended to Mbale, Port Bell, and Kakindu. A gratifying feature is a general increase in the paid telegraph traffic beyond that accounted for by the extended telegraph facilities, thus indicating the commercial development of the Protectorate. The receipts for telegrams despatched by the public were 22 per cent. more than in the year previous, whilst the number of official telegrams represented only 33 per cent. of the whole as against 50 per cent. for last year.

No fresh issue of stamps was made during the year, but a supply of telegram forms in duplicate bound in books of 20 and embossed with a rupee stamp has been placed on sale at the more important post offices.

Telegraphs.

A telegraph extension from Jinja to Mbale was constructed during the year. 65½ miles of poles were used; 30½ miles were growing poles of the fig tree, and 35 miles were nsambya. It is hoped that the nsambya dead-wood poles will prove to be satisfactory. It is a hard and bitter wood and has a reputation amongst natives for resisting white ants, and is much in use in the building of native huts.

The telegraph extension from Jinja to Kakindu, 45½ miles long, was completed on March 4th. Lake Kioga with its water transport is thus brought into communication with the rest of the Protectorate.

There are now 14 telegraph offices open for public telegrams, and 41 telephones in use. The latter, however, are only used for connection between Government offices. There has been during the year a satisfactory diminution in the number of interruptions.

MILITARY.

For the first time in its history a part of the battalion has been employed for very nearly a year on foreign service. In January, 1909, orders were received for headquarters and four

companies to proceed to Somaliland, and they embarked at Mombasa in February. The headquarters and four companies of the battalion returned to Bombo from Somaliland on the 5th February, 1910.

The health of the troops has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and there have been only three deaths in Uganda. Plenty of recruits were forthcoming.

POLICE.

The cost of the force for the year amounted to £16,097 as against £15,271 in 1908-9, the establishment remaining the same.

In February a new detachment was formed at Lango, the men being drawn from other units. In January the detachment at Munyonyo was withdrawn and transferred to Port Bell. During the year the Mbale company was divided to supply a detachment for Kumi.

Of the natives forming the police the Baganda are considered to make the best policemen as they are the most intelligent of the natives, although the Nubians are considered to be the best from the military point of view. In no case is any particular tribe of native allowed to predominate to any great extent in any unit.

No difficulty has been experienced as regards quantity, but the quality of the recruits often leaves much to be desired. The physique generally throughout the force was good, and the average height is 5 ft. 7 in.

The conduct of the force has, on the whole, been good, and punishments for serious offences have been few, while the behaviour of the force towards the public generally has been very satisfactory. No censure has been passed on their conduct by superior administrative or judicial officers, nor have any serious complaints been made.

The number of men discharged unfit is 29 as compared with 46 last year. This is satisfactory, and it is hoped that the number of such discharges will decrease still more in the future. A system of fortnightly health inspection has been introduced. The number of desertions is also less, but the number of men taking their discharge as time-expired is more than could be wished.

There is now a detachment of one sergeant and eighteen men who may be described as fully qualified signallers. In January, communication was established by heliograph between Entebbe and Masaka, with two transmitting stations at Kiango and Nsumba; they were withdrawn in March, the huts being left for future use should it be necessary. Communication was again opened up for a short time in July. In August and throughout the remainder of the year communication has been kept up between the Sleeping Sickness Camp at Mpumu and Kampala, which was a great boon to the Sleeping Sickness Commission. This progress is most satisfactory.

On two or three occasions small repressive measures had to be adopted against turbulent natives in outlying districts, and on every occasion the police performed their duties with credit.

There has been very little serious crime in the Protectorate during the year, and as a whole the year may be described as a very good one as far as absence of crime is concerned. The natives are now more ready to report crime than they were, and the amount of undetected crime is therefore now less than formerly and is diminishing every year.

SURVEY.

Cadastral Survey.—The area over which observations with the theodolite for the cadastral survey were completed during the year was 512 square miles, as compared with 632 for 1908-9, making the total area to date 1,924 square miles. Detail was completed over an area of 584 square miles, as compared with 608 for 1908-9, making the total area surveyed cadastrally in Buganda 1,867 square miles approximately. The staff was diminished by the equivalent of two assistants during the year, and this is the best average return so far obtained, and is very satisfactory.

Mabira Forest Survey.—As stated in last year's report, the survey of the Mabira Forest was, at the request of the Company, taken over by the Government. This survey was commenced in June, 1909, and is now complete. The total area surveyed was 273½ square miles. This area is included in the total of 584 square miles mentioned above. The greater portion of the work stated in last year's report to have been completed by the Mabira Company's surveyors had to be done over again, as native estates were not demarcated by them; credit has therefore been taken this year for the entire area surveyed.

Miscellaneous Surveys.—Numerous miscellaneous surveys have been carried out. Of these the principal were the surveys of Kakindu (the terminus of the new projected railway on the River Nile), the laying out of Iganga, Kaliro, and Kamuli, and the surveys of various mission plots in Busoga and Buganda. A certain amount of work has also been done in the townships of Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, and Masaka, where it is frequently necessary to peg out fresh plots for lease or sale.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Field work was commenced in the Buddu District, with Masaka as a centre, on March 10th, 1909. The work in this sheet was completed on November 11th. The party was then moved up to 30′ N. and carried out the survey northwards up to 1° 30′ North, between Lake Albert and 32° E. Longitude. Part of the country near Lake Albert is very difficult to get about in, notably the Bugoma Forest.

The area surveyed during the financial year 1909-10 was 8,935 square miles. The strength of the party consisted of two officers

and five non-commissioned officers from March to the end of July; and two officers and six non-commissioned officers from August to March 31st, 1910.

The scale of the map is $\frac{1}{250000}$ or four miles to one inch (approximately), and the cost of survey was about 10 shillings per square mile.

LAND OFFICE.

Leases and Grants of Crown Lands.—The number of leases and grants of Crown Lands, other than grants to natives under the Uganda Agreement of 1900, was 28. The number of leases was 19, the number of grants 9. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 34 and 5. The number of surrenders and falling in of leases due to grant of freehold was 13. The net gain for the year was therefore 15 as compared with 20 for 1908-9. The table below gives details of the above and also of transfers:—

—	Leases.			Grants		Leases cancelled by grant of freehold, &c.
	Township.	Transfers.	Surrenders.	Township.	Agricultural.	
1909.						
April	1	1	1	1	—	—
May	1	2	1	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	1	—	1
July	2	—	2	2	—	1
August	1	—	—	—	—	—
September	2	—	—	—	1	—
October	1	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	1	—	—
December	3	2	—	—	—	—
1910.						
January	2	—	1	—	—	—
February	1	—	2	—	1	—
March	5	—	3	—	2	1
Total	19	5	10	5	4	3

The total area granted in townships was 10·65 acres, of which 9·33 acres were granted at nominal rates for religious or other similar purposes. The price paid for the remainder was £290 16*s*., being at the rate of about £220 per acre. The area of agricultural land granted was 20 square miles 75·76 acres, of which 20 square miles 58·76 acres were granted at nominal figures; the remaining 17 acres realised £4 1*s*. 4*d*. or about 4*s*. 9*d*. per acre. The township leases were distributed as follows:—Entebbe 5, Kampala 6, Jinja 4, Port Bell 3, and Masaka 1. Surrenders:—Entebbe 4, Kampala 2, Mbale 1, Hoima 2, and Agricultural 1.

Inquiries concerning Land.—Inquiries with regard to land from persons outside the Protectorate continue, as noted in last year's report, to show a marked diminution. Locally the demand seems to be increasing, and several important properties are now being developed. The success or failure of these initial ventures will probably have a far reaching effect on the future agricultural development of the Protectorate.

Lease of Forest Areas.—No further forest areas of importance have been leased, though negotiations have been proceeding for a long time for the lease of the Budonga Forest. It seems likely that these are at last nearing completion, and that portions at least of this important area will soon be exploited. Subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, an important though, comparatively speaking, small area of some 7 square miles of forest land will shortly be leased to a local syndicate, which, judged by the work which it has already done, will quickly develop this property. The Mabira Forest Company continues to make steady progress.

The nominal area of forest land leased on the 31st March, 1910, was 150 square miles 290 acres, an increase of 90 acres for the year. The nominal area over which permits to collect rubber were in force was 68 square miles, a decrease of 30 square miles 119 acres. The average annual rental obtained was about £2 per square mile.

Native Lands: Final Certificates.—A further number of final certificates for native estates was issued during the year. The total number of final certificates issued during the year was 71 only, compared with 94 in 1908-9.

Regulations for acquisition of Lands.—The regulations under which township plots and agricultural lands can be acquired, approved in 1908-9, have worked satisfactorily and seem to be generally appreciated by merchants and others. The grant of freehold in townships has, however, been stopped temporarily.

Registration of Land Titles.—There was a further large addition to the number of documents relating to land registered in the Land Office during the year. The total number of claims, leases, grants, &c., registered to the 31st March, 1910, was 8,048, an increase for the year of 500. Of these 356 were new claims for native estates, while 71 were final certificates for same. The number of documents registered under the Registration of Land Titles Ordinance (the Land Officer acting as Registrar) was 103, of which 72 related to native and 31 to Crown Lands.

METEOROLOGY.

Additional rainfall stations have been opened during the year, missionaries and others having been supplied with rain gauges. The number of rainfall stations at the end of 1909 is 32, which is an increase of 14 over that of last year.

The average rainfall for the last ten years at Entebbe is 57·82 inches. The heaviest rainfall of the year occurred at Mbarara where 80·06 was recorded as having fallen in 105 days.

The mean daily sunshine at Entebbe for this year was 6 hours 48 minutes. The month of most sunshine was February with a daily mean of 8 hours 24 minutes. April was the dullest month with a daily mean of 4 hours 5 minutes.

The average hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 2·1 miles. The prevailing direction was from S.W. to S. The velocity of the wind was least from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. and the greatest between 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The maximum and minimum temperatures for the year are as follows:—

Station.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
	°F.		°F.	
Entebbe	87·5	30th January.	57·0	Various dates.
Masaka	86·0	Various dates.	57·0	Do. do.
Mbarara	88·0	13th February.	34·0	17th March.
Fort Portal... ...	86·0	1st March.	45·0	13th February.
Jinja	93·0	12th February.	56·0	Various dates.
Koba	105·0	24th March.	63·0	Do. do.
Nimule	106·0	24th April.	54·4	20th January.
Gondokoro	104·2	17th April.	58·4	8th January.
Mpumu	87·0	12th February.	57·0	Various dates.

BOTANICAL, FORESTRY, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Early in the year the Assistant Superintendents of the Cotton Department, who were appointed during the past year, arrived and took up their duties. The Agricultural Department was placed in charge of an Officer who was appointed manager of the Government plantations. A Veterinary Officer was appointed in charge of the Veterinary Department.

Museum.—The exhibits in the museum at present housed in the Lukiko Buildings at Kampala comprise a fairly representative collection of domestic utensils, curios, &c., from the various provinces of the Protectorate. The natives evince great interest in the exhibits and large numbers daily visit the museum. The new museum building is not quite finished, but it is hoped that it will be ready for the reception of the exhibits at an early date. The building is situated on the top of Kampala Hill within the old Kampala Fort.

The collection of minerals has been added to considerably during the year, and in many instances duplicates of the specimens were sent to the Imperial Institute for examination and report. The collection at the Uganda Court at the Imperial Institute, which represents the principal economic products of this Protectorate, has been systematically arranged in the public galleries.

A considerable number of improvements were made in the beautiful Botanic Gardens at Entebbe. A new road was made from the main entrance half way down the Gardens, and most

of the walks have been remade and gravelled. The rockery was rearranged and a large number of the plants were labelled.

The total number of plants distributed by the Botanical Department during the year was 160,679, being 102,217 in excess of last year's distribution. The demand for Para rubber and cocoa seeds from trees in the Botanic Gardens greatly exceeded the supply, and in addition to the plants and seeds distributed from the Botanic Gardens a large number of seeds were imported through the Department for the Government Plantation, Kampala, and on behalf of planters. Large numbers of seeds, principally of Para rubber, were imported direct by planters.

Rubber.

The Para rubber trees in the Botanic Gardens continue to make most satisfactory growth, and tapping experiments show that the prospects of Para rubber cultivation are most encouraging. The growth of *Funtumia elastica* trees is slow when compared with that of Para. The results of an experimental tapping of a 6½ year-old tree indicate that they are not of a tapable size at this age. The *Castilloa* rubber tree grows well, but it is very subject to the attacks of a borer (*Inesida leprosa*, Fab.) which does very great damage to the trees, and accordingly it must be considered to be of little economic importance to the Protectorate.

Manihot glaziovii, *Muell Arg.*, grows very rapidly, and an experiment with tapping this tree during the year has given very good results.

Two new varieties *Manihot dichotoma* and *Manihot piauhyensis* have been introduced through the kindness of the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and of these the former has made exceedingly rapid growth, and a few trees will be of tapable size in another year.

As in previous years, the crop of cocoa seeds produced in the Botanic Gardens has been utilised for seed purposes. The cocoa fly, *ceratitis punctata*, did considerable damage to the crop this year. The larvæ of this insect feed on the pulp which surrounds the seeds, and thus prevent the development of the seeds.

During the year 17,823¼ ounces of lemongrass oil were exported by the Government, and the prices realised in the London market ranged from 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 8*d*. per pound.

A sample of the Kafumbo fibre, which is obtained from the inner bark of the *Asclepias semilunata*, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination; but the results of experimental cultivation and hand preparation of this fibre indicate that this product cannot be grown at a profit.

A sample of sisal fibre prepared from plants grown in the Botanic Gardens was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination. It was reported that the fibre from Uganda was of the same character as the sisal hemp prepared in British and German East Africa except that it was of rather less regular length, and that it was of excellent quality and readily saleable.

A small quantity of the seeds of Mazzagua corn was received from the Imperial Institute. These seeds were distributed to various parts of the Protectorate for experimental purposes, but,

with few exceptions, the cultivation of this grain has been a failure. It promises best in the Toro District, where a further experiment is to be carried out.

Within the last year great attention has been paid to the development of the beeswax industry. Native instructors have been stationed in nearly all the districts, under the supervision of the District Commissioners, to teach the natives how to build hives and to prepare wax. A pamphlet containing instructions for the care of the bees and the extraction of the wax has been distributed, for at the present time there is an unnecessary loss of bees in removing the combs from the hives. The industry promises to be a success: in some districts, Masindi in particular, progress has been decidedly rapid. The amount of wax exported this year was 4,043 lbs.

Cotton.

Three Assistant Superintendents were appointed to the Cotton Department in March, 1909. These officers have had experience in cotton-growing in Egypt, the United States of America, and Ceylon.

In order that the origin of the seed which constituted the spring and autumn distributions of 1909 may be thoroughly understood, it should be stated that in 1908, 56 tons of cotton seed were distributed. Of this amount 35 tons were "Black Rattler" imported direct from America and sown mainly in Buddu and Busoga, whilst the remaining 21 tons, representing the best Upland seed then obtainable in Uganda, were sown in the Buganda Kingdom. It was from the crop resulting from this 56 tons of seed—partly "Black Rattler" and partly the seed in ordinary use in Uganda—that the seed in 1909 had to be obtained. Very little cotton came in during the months of February and March, 1909, so that there was not much choice of seed, but it was obtained from Buddu, Buganda, and Busoga. Natives were employed to pick out all naked seed with a view to eradicating Egyptian. The same plan was followed for the autumn distribution, which took place in August and September. Approximately 58 tons were distributed during March, April, May, and June, and 22 tons during August and September, making a total of 80 tons for the year. From this it will be seen that the seed distribution in 1909 was partly the progeny of the imported "Black Rattler" and partly that of ordinary Uganda cotton. The seed available therefore for the spring of 1910 was that resulting from the above kinds. The method of selection followed was simply the choice of the seed-cotton of longest staple and cleanest appearance, followed by careful hand-picking and separate ginning.

An account of the spring seed distribution of 1910 would not be complete without at this point mentioning the kindly interest which all the ginners have shown in the matter. They were ever ready throughout the months of January, February, and March to throw open their premises to Government porters for the purpose of hand-picking the seed-cotton, and though doubtless they benefited by having their lint graded in this way free of

cost, their assistance must be acknowledged with gratitude. The seed thus selected was supplied to Government at Rs. 10 a ton, and about 60 tons in all have been distributed. It is believed that this seed will germinate freely and produce strong plants.

Variety tests, cultural tests, and manurial tests have been commenced in selected plots throughout the Protectorate, but these tests are not sufficiently advanced to enable any definite statements of the results to be made.

Another important branch of the work now being carried on consists in the touring of the various districts by the officers of the Cotton Department for the purpose of giving practical demonstrations to native growers. In order that this plan might be put on a properly organised basis the Protectorate was divided for purposes of inspection into three sections: (*a*) the district lying south of the Mubendi-Kampala road, (*b*) the district from the Mubendi road to the Nile, and (*c*) the district lying to the east of that river. Officers of the Cotton Department are continually on tour through these districts, and come into daily touch with chief and peasant alike. Their work is interesting, but requires great patience and perseverance. The rapidly increasing desire on the part of the natives to cultivate cotton shows that the work which is being done in this way is already having a marked effect. It may confidently be expected that year by year as the peasant comes to understand his crop more thoroughly, and as transport facilities develop, cotton cultivation will become firmly established as the staple industry of the country.

The following figures show the remarkable growth of the industry. In the year 1904-5, the export of cotton, ginned and unginned, amounted to 10 tons, valued at £235. In the year 1908-9 it amounted to 1,152 tons, valued at £41,232. In the year under review, it amounted to 2,116 tons, valued at £59,596.

Government Plantation at Kampala.

The plantation was started late in 1908 and considerable progress has been made. The objects of the plantation are experimental and educational. It also forms a source of supply for seeds and plants for the whole Protectorate, and its existence has already been amply justified.

Climatic conditions during the year were favourable with the exception of a dry period from the middle of March to the middle of April. The rainfall was fairly well distributed, 56·40 inches falling on 164 days. The temperature has been equable throughout the year and generally quite satisfactory.

Cocoa and coffee trees and sisal plants have been planted with good prospects of success, the plants appearing to be hardy and free from disease, and a large number of rubber trees are in nurseries ready for planting out. Ginger and areca nuts have been planted, but it is too early to state with what success. Experiments are being made with tea, and a consignment of Assam tea has germinated freely. Experiments with Kafumbo fibre have been disappointing, and the further cultivation of this plant has been abandoned. The cultivation of rice has been

carefully investigated. Great hopes were entertained of the Upland varieties, but although for some time the crops were extremely promising unfavourable weather prevented the ripening of the grain, pointing to the conclusion that the rainfall is just insufficient for this class of paddy. Some of the swamp kinds, however, have given promising results in spite of the fact that they were planted under somewhat adverse conditions. The only varieties which appear to be suitable to Uganda are those from Bombay; all the varieties from Bengal and Madras have proved either total or partial failures. This is interesting as pointing to some similarity between the conditions in Uganda and those in the Bombay Province. The rice industry has been taken up with eagerness by the chiefs and people, and there are now a large number of plots, particularly in the county of Kiadondo.

Rice should become an industry of first rate importance to this country.

Exhibitions have been given in ploughing, and numbers of chiefs on visiting the plantations expressed themselves as desirous of purchasing ploughs for working their own estates. It is hoped that great progress will soon be made in the general adoption of the use of ploughs. A considerable number of the Mengo High School boys have visited the plantations twice a week for instruction in agriculture, and the increasing interest shown by the younger men of the better-class natives in questions of agriculture promises well for the agricultural future of the Protectorate.

The following table shows the cost per acre of the Government plantations at Kampala. Superintendence has not been included, as a considerable portion of the manager's time has been occupied in other agricultural work:—

	Cost per acre. Rs.	Total cost per acre. Rs.
Cocoa Estate:		
Clearing 24 acres	15·04	
Weeding 24 acres	22·23	
Holing and lining 24 acres ...	2·07	
Planting cocoa 24 acres	2·65	
Planting plantains 24 acres ...	0·97	
	——	42·96
Sisal Estate:		
Clearing 8 acres	23·21	
Weeding 8 acres	18·63	
Planting sisal 8 acres	4·65	
Holing and lining 8 acres ...	2·98	
	——	49·47
Coffee Estate:		
Clearing and ploughing 34 acres	14·01	
Weeding 20 acres	17·54	
Holing and lining 20 acres ...	1·34	
Planting coffee 20 acres	2·08	
	——	34·97

Tea Estate:	Total cost per acre. Rs.
Clearing and ploughing 10 acres	7·00
Nurseries, 102 acres	5·56
Roads	6·79
Drains	2·99
Survey	2·68
Incidental expenses	0·45

GAME LAWS.

Unlike British East Africa, Uganda is not overrun by sportsmen in pursuit of big game. The number of such persons who visited the Protectorate during the year under review was moderate, and their operations did not have much effect on the number of wild animals.

Public Officers and the principal native chiefs are allowed game licences on special terms, and most of the wild animals killed during 1909-10 were dealt with by them.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on the Public Works Department during the year 1909-10 was £38,874.

A great deal of attention was paid to the improvement of the housing accommodation for officers and subordinates on the staff and a corresponding improvement in health is evident.

Tero Forest: Government Timber Supply.—Tero Forest is situated at the mouth of the Bukora River, about 15 miles from the German boundary, on the north bank of the river. There is a belt of papyrus swamp two miles wide between the shore and the lake, through which a canal 4,400 yards in length has been cut. The machinery for the saw-mills in the forest was got to its destination by means of the canal by the end of March. The total cost of the machinery delivered at Tero Forest was £1,778, and it consists of a 50 h.p. double cylinder semi-portable engine by Robey and Company, Lincoln, a large log frame saw, a circular saw, and a high speed moulding machine for flooring and matching, together with the necessary accessories. The output of the saw mill will be floated down the canal to the edge of the lake. It will be stored on a jetty ready for loading into lighters, which will be picked up by the Uganda Railway steamers and towed to Entebbe, Jinja, or Port Bell, as required. The forest furnished a contribution of £540 to revenue during the year, and it is hoped that in future it will supply almost all the timber required for use in this Protectorate.

Swamp at Kampala.—The drainage of the large swamp at Kampala has been taken in hand. This swamp was an ideal breeding place for mosquitoes, and has been the cause of a great deal of malaria at Kampala. The total area to be dealt with is nearly a square mile; a part of this area has been cleared this

year and the remainder will be dealt with next year. A clear channel has been excavated through the swamp, and the ground which has already been cleared consists of a rich soil suitable for cultivation.

Museum Buildings at Kampala.—This building has been completed at a cost of £466, of which £200 was subscribed by the Uganda chiefs and people.

Roads.—Every effort was made, subject to the limitations imposed by considerations of finance, to improve internal means of communication through the Protectorate.

Kampala-Congo Road.—The work on the trunk road from Kampala to the Congo border, Mubendi-Fort Portal section, was steadily pushed on, and it is hoped that the whole road will be completed in the year 1911-12.

Jinja-Mbale Road.—Considerable progress was made in this road, and it is hoped that it will be completed in the year 1911-12.

Jinja-Kakindu Road.—This road was completed, but it was decided not to metal it, owing to the proposed construction of the Jinja-Kakindu Railway.

Considerable sums have been spent on bridging rivers and swamps which have hitherto proved serious obstacles to traffic. Many districts have been brought into closer communication with administration, and the general welfare of the country and its inhabitants has been markedly improved thereby.

Native Artisans.—A most interesting feature of the year has been the work done by native artisans, carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons. All the masons now employed by the Public Works Department are natives. The following table shows the number of artisans working in the Public Works Department shops at headquarters during the last three years:—

—	March, 1908.	March, 1909.	March, 1910.
Indian Carpenters	10	32	12
Native Carpenters	Nil	21	30
Indian Blacksmiths	5	5	Nil
Native Blacksmiths	Nil	3	13

It is certain that the number of native artisans will steadily increase.

The work done by the natives shows great improvement, and it is, of course, considerably cheaper than the work of Indian labour; the wages of the natives average Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month, as against Rs. 70 a month for Indian workmen. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves that the value of the native as an artisan is established, and that the time when he will entirely replace the Indian is not far off. A Muganda clerk was employed in the headquarters office during the year, and the result was to a great extent successful.

GENERAL.

The Lango District was opened up for the first time in February, 1909. It comprises the country lying in the bend of the Nile between Foweira, Mruli, and Lake Kwania. The country is low and undulating and covered with thick scrub. It is watered by three rivers, the Toshi, the Koli, and the Parosa. The main population is found near these rivers and the Nile. The Lango are a Nilotic tribe, closely related to their neighbours the Acholi, to the tribes of the Bukedi District and to the Kavirondo, to all of whom their language is intelligible. They are of the same tall spare build, and they have much the same habits as these tribes. The peculiar characteristic among the men is the dressing of their hair with red clay, moulding the mass into a casque, which is then usually ornamented with pieces of bright metal or with white or red and white beads. A few men wear a headdress of long cock's plumes. The only covering of the body is an apron of goat skin which is worn suspended indifferently in front or behind. Women wear a long girdle made of a thong of thin hide, sometimes beaded, from the front of which a few bead strings or a small square of hide is suspended. Married women suspend from the back of the girdle a tail of leather, and in some cases, but chiefly among young unmarried women, a short stick is fixed on to the back of this girdle to stand out from the body. Ornaments of beads and brass wire are in general use among both sexes. The arms of the men consist of spears and narrow shields of rhinoceros or other thick hide ornamented at the top with a bunch or ball of black feathers. The Lango villages are composed of substantially built beehive huts with high pitched roofs. They are more or less compact but not stockaded.

There are few big chiefs in the country. Every village or collection of villages situated near one another is a separate community living in constant fear of a neighbouring village stronger than itself, and ready at any time to raid and rob those weaker than itself. The natives are extensive cultivators. Their shambas or gardens are made in the bush behind the villages, sometimes three or four miles away.

Some difficulty has been experienced in administering the country, as was inevitable in the case of a people brought under authority for the first time. The Lango have never been subject to any control, and their own chiefs, as they themselves admit, have no influence over the people. The chiefs only retain their position so long as they are willing and able to lead their people in their annual raids on their neighbours. For the purpose of administration the district has been divided into three parts or counties, each under a principal chief.

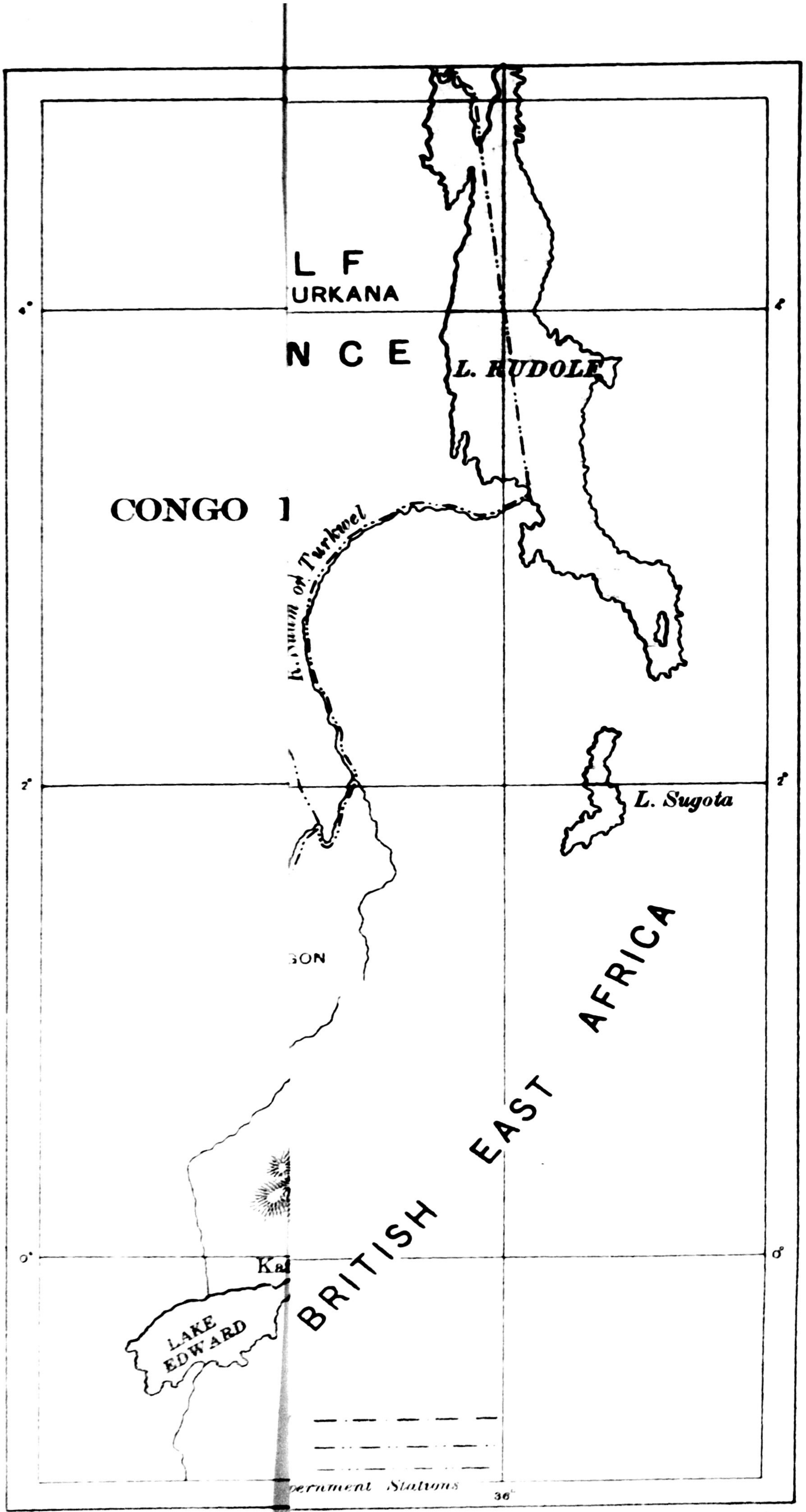
The population in the parts of the Lango country visited during the first year of administration is estimated at 40,000. The natives are large cultivators for their own account, but cultivate little that is saleable or capable of being exported. The principal products are wimbi, sweet potatoes, sem-sem, beans, and a few ground-nuts. As the prosperity of the district depends

entirely on cultivation it is essential that products with an export value, such as sem-sem and cotton, should be encouraged.

The relations between the Government and the Native Administrations continued to be excellent, and the peace of the territory was unbroken. A few minor police measures were necessary to quell fighting among the tribes in outlying districts who had not submitted to our authority, and consented to forgo their customary intertribal raids, but none of these operations were of any importance. The year under review, it is submitted, may be considered to be one of steady peace and prosperity.

ALISON RUSSELL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Entebbe.
28th November, 1910.



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1911

SKETCH MAP OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

English Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60 80

30° 32° 34° 36°

4° 2° 0°

Gondokoro
R. Nile
BARI
R. Kos
LATUKA
R. Turkwel
DABOSSA
RUDOLF
TURKANA
PROVINCE
L. RUDOLF
LADO ENCLAVE
Nimule
R. Agwa
ACHOLI
LANGU
CONGO FREE STATE
NORTHERN PROVINCE
R. Udat
LOBOR
KARAMOJO
TURKWEL
R. Suam or Turkwel
Wadelai
Victoria Nile
Koba
Fajao
Foweira
Mahagi
EASTERN PROVINCE
L. Kirkpatrick
L. Sugota
LAKE ALBERT
Palango
LANGO
BUKEDI
Butiaba
Masindi
Mruli
Bululu
L. Kwania
L. Salisbury
Kumi
L. Kioga
L. Mpologoma
MT ELGON
Hoima
R. Kafu
BUNYORO
R. Semliki
Kakindu
Mubale
BUGANDA
R. Nile
BUSOGA
Iganga
Jinja
R. Sio
R. Nzoia
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
Ft. Portal
TORO
Mubendi
Bombo
RUWENZORI
Kampala
Kampala Port
R. Katonga
L. George
L. Rikwamba
Katwe
ENTEBBE
Kisumu
KAVIRONDO GULF
LAKE EDWARD
Bukakata
Sese Is.
Masaka
Mbarara
ANKOLE
WESTERN PROVINCE
LAKE VICTORIA
L. Mazingo

International Boundary — · — · —
Provincial " — · — · —
District " — — — —
Places underlined are Government Stations

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1911

NOTE. The boundary shown between the Western Province and Congo Free State has been modified by a recent agreement between the British and Belgian Governments. The new line is not yet incorporated in the map of the Protectorate.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
633	Northern Nigeria	1908–1909
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong...	"
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	"
662	Jamaica	"
663	Straits Settlements...	1909
664	Trinidad and Tobago	1909–1910
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	"
667	British Honduras	"
668	St. Vincent	1909–1910
669	East Africa Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.